FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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WOMAN'S COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY. *UN forces drive to Seoul, stop Red counter-offensive in central Korea.*

A *UN drops Soviet charges against U.S. on Manchuria, Formosa.*
GOP split into Hoover, Dewey camps on U.S. foreign policy.
U.S. to send 100,000 more troops (4 divisions) to Europe.
Italy indorsed French policy on arming Germany.
British Govt. nationalized steel, won test on arms program.

Domestic News: *Wage Stabilization Board put a 10% ceiling on wage boosts since Jan. 15, 1950.*
Curbs were imposed on meat slaughtering, building credit.
Pres. Truman defied Senators by reappointing present RFC.
Senate Armed Services Com. approved draft of 18-year-olds.
B *"Flying saucers" turned out to be Navy balloons.*

KOREA

Chinese Reverse Seoul Drive. A powerful Chinese Red attack on the central Korean front threw the UN army on the defensive this week after it recaptured Inchon and Kimpo Airfield and sent patrols into Seoul. According to indications Feb. 15, the Reds failed to score a decisive breakthrough and suffered heavy casualties in the attempt.

Diplomatic issue of the week: Should the UN re-cross the 38th Parallel? Britain was alarmed over raids into North Korea, C demanded that Gen. Douglas MacArthur keep his troops below the Parallel unless he has new UN authorization to cross it. MacArthur replied that the Reds are too strong for the UN to re-invade North Korea in force at present.

Allies Score in Seoul Sector. High point of the UN's "kill Communists" offensive launched Jan. 25 was reached Feb. 10. That day the U.S. 25th Division and British allies, advancing behind strong tank columns, reoccupied Kimpo Airfield and the port of Inchon west of Seoul. South Korean patrols also crossed the Han River into Seoul Feb. 10, day after U.S. troops captured Yongdongpo, Seoul suburb on the south bank of the Han.

D Although the UN had not intended to take Seoul during its "limited" drive, it appeared at first that the Reds were pulling out of the city. But Allied planes spotted a dense network of Communist foxholes and other defenses in Seoul, and as Red resistance stiffened Feb. 11 the UN did not try to move in.

Red Drive in Center. Communist retaliation came Feb. 12 on a 30-mile front in the center of Korea east of Seoul. Using infiltration tactics and 9 divisions of troops, the Chinese Reds attacked the U.S. 8th Army's 10th Corps in an effort to outflank 100,000 UN troops fighting close to Seoul on the western side of the peninsula. The Reds recaptured Hoengsong and isolated an Allied division at Chipyong in an 18-mile advance almost to E Wonju Feb. 12-13. But U.S. artillery stopped the Communist columns Feb. 14. The 8th Army reported Feb. 15 that the Red offensive had been smashed "as of this moment" with 4 Communist divisions routed in the Wonju-Chipyong area. A relief force reached Chipyong Feb. 15 after its U.S. and French garrison had held out under siege 3 days. The U.S. claimed that

Reds Attempt Korean Breakthrough

Wide World

Chinese Reds attacked with 9 divisions in central Korea Feb. 12 (A), trying to outflank U.S. 8th Army and trap 100,000 Allies who drove to Seoul suburbs and captured Inchon, Kimpo Airfield Feb. 9-10 (B). U.S. claimed Red drive was stopped at least momentarily Feb. 15. South Korean Marines made commando landing at Wonsan (C) Feb. 14. [See last war map p. 33]

over 10,000 casualties a day were inflicted on the Reds Feb. 14-15 and over 100,000 since Jan. 25. [See p. 41C-D]

Parallel Crossing Debated. A report (later denied) that South Koreans advancing up the Korean east coast had crossed the 38th Parallel Feb. 11 and reached Yangyang brought a warning to the U.S. from British Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee Feb. 12. He told Commons in London that the British Govt. had told the U.S. there should be no new invasion of North Korea unless K other UN countries approve it with "fullest comprehension of the political implications." Many Britons, who think Gen. MacArthur brought Red China into the war by sending his troops across the parallel last October, protested that a new invasion of the north would destroy all hopes for a negotiated peace. The U.S. State Dept. acknowledged that it was consulting with the

UN allies on whether the parallel should be crossed again. [See pp. 41E, 2L]

Gen. MacArthur said in Tokio Feb. 13 after a flying visit to the Korean front that it was "purely academic" to talk of re-invading North Korea until Red strength is whittled down. He pointed out that the UN ban on bombing Manchuria gives the enemy "the unprecedented military advantage of sanctuary protection for his military potential against us." But he declared it was "wholly illusory" to think the UN would gain anything by settling down to "positional warfare" with the Reds on some predetermined line. He also reserved the right to conduct "scattered patrol action" against North Korea. [See p. 35B]

Next day (Feb. 14), South Korean Marines supported by U.S. warships made a commando landing at Wonsan on North Korea's east coast. Presumably their mission was to destroy roads and other installations in the Communist chain of supply to the front, then withdraw. [See p. 41D; Vol. X, 382F-G]

Pres. Truman commented Feb. 15 that MacArthur had full discretion to cross the parallel as necessity might dictate, but the President said the U.S. would continue to discuss the question with its allies. [See p. 27C]

Casualties. The U.S. reported Feb. 15 that its published Korean war casualties totaled 48,035 as of Feb. 9 (8,154 dead, 30,569 wounded, 8,289 missing, 111 known prisoners, 912 liberated prisoners). The USAF said Feb. 6 that its Korean plane losses totaled 223 of all types to Jan. 18, including one F-86 jet fighter. The U.S. minesweeper *Partridge* was sunk by a mine off Kangnung Feb. 2, 4th U.S. minesweeper sunk during the war (no other American ship losses are listed). The U.S. Army said Feb. 2 there were 5,300 Army, Navy and Marine frostbite casualties in December. [See p. 14N]

South Korea reported Feb. 2 its civilian casualties to Dec. 15 totaled 424,666 (163,461 killed, 104,722 wounded, 156,483 missing). Bodies of 80 children who starved to death at an orphanage in the Anyang battle sector south of Seoul were found by U.S. troops Feb. 8. [See Vol. X, p. 354J]

The U.S. Army said Feb. 8 the Communists had suffered at least 525,000 battle casualties in the war to Jan. 25. It listed 254,000 North Koreans killed and wounded, 136,548 North Koreans captured, 134,000 Chinese Reds killed, 616 Chinese Reds captured. North Korea reported Feb. 2 that its Vice Premier and field commander since the start of the war, Kim Chek, 46, died Jan. 30. [See p. 35B; Vol. X, 298F]

Lt. Col. M. P. A. den Ouden, commander of the Dutch contingent fighting in Korea, was killed in Hoengsong on the central front Feb. 12 by Chinese who came up to his headquarters disguised as South Koreans, borrowed shells for their U.S.-made rifles, then shot him down. Jean Marie Marquis de Premonville, 30, Agence France Presse correspondent, was killed at the front near Chipyong Feb. 11. [See Vol. X, p. 282D]

U.S. Forces. The U.S. Army disclosed Feb. 12 that draftees drawn from Natl. Guard units will be sent to Korea after 14 weeks' training to bring MacArthur's American divisions up to 18,900 men each. Estimated total reinforcements to be sent: 25,000 to 30,000. South Koreans now serving in U.S. divisions will be replaced with Americans by April, Defense Secy. George C. Marshall said Feb. 2 [see p. 14L]. The color line is now being disregarded by the Army in Korea with white and Negro officers and enlisted men used wherever they are needed [see Vol. X, p. 295K-N]. Maj. Gen. Bryant E. Moore, recently superintendent of West Point, was reported Feb. 13 to have replaced Maj. Gen. J. C. Coulter as commander of the 8th Army's 9th Corps in Korea. [See Vol. X, p. 298D; IX, 41A]

Mexican on Truce Group. Dr. Luis Padilla Nervo, Mexican Amb. to the UN, agreed Feb. 12 to join Gen. Assembly Pres. Nasrollah Entezam of Iran and Sven Grafstrom of Sweden on the Assembly's new Good Offices Com. for Korea. [See p. 41E-F]

Manchuria, Formosa Cases Dropped. The Gen. Assembly voted in Lake Success, N.Y. Feb. 13 to throw out Soviet resolutions to brand the U.S. as an aggressor for (1) "over 1,000" air sorties against Manchuria which resulted in the killing of "numerous" Chinese, and (2) protection of Formosa from invasion by the Chinese Reds. Votes: 51-5 on the Manchurian case with the Soviet bloc for the complaint and Afghanistan, Yugoslavia abstaining; 48-5 on Formosa with the Soviet bloc for the complaint and Burma, Indonesia, Yugo. abstaining. [See p. 41F]

UN Relief Director. J. Donald Kingsley, 42, of the U.S., Intl. Refugee Org. director general, was named by UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie Feb. 7 as director of the UN Korean Reconstruction Agency, to which UN countries have pledged $250 million for Korean rehabilitation. [See Vol. X, p. 422A]

South Korean Assembly Feb. 3 repealed a 1948 law barring ex-Japanese collaborators from public office and some private businesses. It held that the action was necessary because of Korea's fight against "a new totalitarianism." [See p. 14P]

ATLANTIC DEFENSE

GOP Split on U.S. Policy. Republican Party leadership was split this week on defense of West Europe with American troops. Ex-Pres. Herbert C. Hoover and Sen. Robert A. Taft opposed present Atlantic defense plans and were challenged by N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey. Most House Republicans supported Hoover.

These speeches by the 3 GOP leaders highlighted the debate:

Hoover—Making what he called "the speech of my life" on a radio-TV network Feb. 9, the ex-President, 76, expanded on the "American Gibraltar" plan he put forth 6 weeks ago [see p. 19E]. He said U.S. air and sea power is Europe's "real protection," "far more powerful than pouring American divisions into the reach of this Asiatic horde (Russia)." He challenged the necessity for "hurry, rush, anxiety" to prepare for a Soviet attack on the U.S. "Communist armies can no more get to Washington than any Allied armies can get to Moscow," he declared. U.S. air and sea forces "could sink them in mid-ocean." He said the U.S.' "best chance for peace—even if it is an uneasy peace" is to avoid land wars. He urged sending munitions to nations doing their utmost to help themselves.

Taft—The Ohio Senator, GOP policy chief in the Senate, accused Pres. Truman Feb. 10 of "thoughtless and reckless" actions on commitment of ground troops abroad. Taft, who is for the Atlantic defense plan if Congress limits use of U.S. troops, told Chicago's GOP Lincoln Day dinner he doubted that the U.S. people "have faith in Pres. Truman's judgment sufficiently to entrust him with the tremendous power to involve the U.S. in war." The Senator said in Washington Feb. 11 he believed Gen Dwight D. Eisenhower's Atlantic pact army in Europe should not have over 20% American troops. [See p. 42K]

Dewey—The GOP's last Presidential nominee, titular head of the party, declared on NBC-TV's "Meet the Press" Feb. 11 that the President has "absolute power" to "deploy" troops anywhere in the world for defense as recommended by his military advisers. Dewey backed Eisenhower's Atlantic defense views, said he thought deployment of troops was "a job for experts and not for politicians." He rejected Hoover's views by saying, "I wish that no one held the view that Fortress America, isolated and alone, outnumbered 14 to one, could survive in the world" or that Europe could be made "strong enough to beat Russia without some help from us." Speaking Feb. 12 at New York's Lincoln Day dinner, Dewey said it would be "suicide" for the U.S. to withdraw to Western Hemisphere defenses. [See p. 7H]

At Brooklyn's Lincoln Day dinner Feb. 12, House GOP leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) called for ouster of State Secy. Dean G. Acheson, development of a 2d front against Red China with the Chinese Nationalist Army, "possibly some" U.S. troop reinforcements for Europe. 118 of the House's 199 Republicans signed a declaration Feb. 14 backing the Hoover policy of concentrating on hemispheric defense and a Congressional limit on use of troops in Europe. [See p. 25E-F]

W. Averell Harriman, White House adviser on foreign affairs, urged Feb. 12 that the nation reject advice from "timid voices." [See Vol. X, p. 399G]

Supreme Court Assoc. Justice William O. Douglas said in Tucson, Ariz. Feb. 14: He learned on a trip to Asia last year "the world is in a revolution that cannot be bought off with dollars. . . . Communists only exploit the situation." If the U.S. resists this trend "we are doomed to disaster." [See Vol. X, p. 294M]

Marshall Tells Troop Plans. The U.S. Govt. plans to send 4 more divisions (100,000 men, including supporting troops) to Europe this year, Defense Secy. George C. Marshall said at a Senate hearing Feb. 15. The U.S. now has about 112,000 men but only 2 combat divisions in Germany. [See pp. 42J, 27N]

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U.S. Congress Bid to Soviet People. With the support of 20 other Senators of both parties, Sen. Brien McMahon (D., Conn.) introduced a new resolution in the U.S. Senate Feb. 8 expressing the U.S.' "desire to live in friendship" with the Russian people and settle differences with "the Soviet Govt." peacefully. A similar resolution was introduced in the House by Rep. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D., Conn.). [See p. 29K]

Italy, France Agree on Germany. Italy agreed Feb. 14 to support France's policy on Germany: the Germans should have political and economic equality with other nations in the Council of Europe, but their rearmament should be limited through the Atlantic pact organization. The French and Italian Premiers (René Pleven, Alcide de Gasperi) and Forgn. Ministers (Robert Schuman, Count Carlo Sforza) agreed in a meeting in Santa Margherita, Italy Feb. 12-14 to coordinate their foreign policies, cooperate also in controlling Communists, producing arms and sharing raw materials. [See p. 42M; Vol. X, 364K-L]

German Unity Issue. There can be no unity talks between the 2 German states until 25,000 political prisoners are released from East German concentration camps, West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer declared Feb. 10. [See p. 42D]

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Indian Relief. Pres. Truman asked Congress Feb. 12 to grant India 2 million tons of U.S. grain at an estimated cost of $180 million to ward off famine but asked for funds for 1 million to be sent now, the rest after more study. He said there were "important political differences" between India and the U.S. over Red China and Korea but this "must not deflect us from our tradition of friendly aid to alleviate human suffering." Bills authorizing the aid were introduced in Congress Feb. 15. Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru said Feb. 12 India intended to try to maintain "friendly relations" with both the U.S. and Red China. [See pp. 41J, 34K, L-M]

Burma. $1 million was allotted by the U.S. ECA Feb. 12 toward restoration of the Rangoon waterfront, wrecked during World War II. [See Vol. X, p. 147C]

Reds Drop Anti-Lie Boycott. A Soviet threat to boycott Trygve Lie as UN Secretary General failed to materialize when Russia accepted him Feb. 14 as chairman at the opening session of a 12-nation Gen. Assembly committee on merger of atomic control and other disarmament efforts. Lie's 3-year extension of his original 5-year term began Feb. 1. Russia threatened last year to boycott him after his regular term. [See Vol. X, p. 346M]

Universal Postal Union's Executive committee seated the Communist delegation as Chinese representative when it met in Cairo Jan. 25, rejected a U.S. demand Feb. 5 that the Reds be ousted after the UN condemned them as aggressors in Korea. UPU is a UN specialized agency. [See Vol. X, pp. 400J, 155P]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Defies Senators on RFC. Pres. Truman renominated the 5 RFC directors Feb. 12 in defiance of a Senate Banking subcommittee which accused the agency of political favoritism in granting loans. Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.), chairman of the subcommittee, and other subcommittee members immediately announced that they would fight confirmation of 3 directors criticized in the Senate group's report. The subcommittee had refused twice in 1950 to send the nominations of the 5 directors to the floor for vote on confirmation.

The 3 directors the Senators said they would oppose were Walter L. Dunham, William E. Willett and C. Edward Rowe. No criticism was made of the remaining 2, RFC Chairman W. Elmer Harber and Walter E. Cosgriff. Fulbright emphasized to reporters that no evidence of criminal action had been found and nobody was being accused of any. The subcommittee scheduled further hearings on the RFC. [See p. 44H-L]

(Howard Hughes sued the RFC for $2 million in Houston Feb. 10, charging that it failed to pay all the $18 million it promised to help build a giant 200-ton, 8-engine flying boat. Hughes said that he has already spent more than $17 million of his own money on the plane which was started in 1942 and is still not completely ready.) [See Vol. VIII, p. 120H-J]

Dares Congress to Cut Budget. Pres. Truman told reporters Feb. 8 that his $71½ billion budget was a good, tight budget and he dared his Congressional critics to cut it. He said they had promised to cut his budget last year but instead had added about $1 billion to it and ended up by asking him to do the cutting. He wasn't going to do that for them this year, he declared. Republicans and some Democrats immediately accepted Mr. Truman's challenge. Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N.H.) said they could do the "job better with the President's cooperation" but would do it anyway. Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (R., Neb.) said Mr. Truman should welcome a cut and not have "a chip on his shoulder."

Mr. Truman's request for quick passage of a $10 billion tax increase was rejected by the House Ways & Means Com. Feb. 14. The committee agreed instead to hold protracted hearings on "all suggestions for raising additional revenue" before making a decision on the President's specific proposals. The delay was decided on after the committee heard Economic Stabilization Admin. Eric Johnston and Price Stabilization Dir. Michael V. DiSalle testify that an early tax boost was needed to stave off inflation. DiSalle has predicted that prices will continue to increase up to 5-6% during the next 4 or 5 months before leveling off at a "plateau" as a result of stabilization efforts. Pres. Truman said Feb. 15 that the delay would endanger his anti-inflationary program.

(Internal Revenue Comm. George J. Schoeneman announced Feb. 6 that his bureau would audit income tax returns of all taxpayers who earn $25,000 or more a year as part of an enforcement program expected to yield $2 billion annually in unpaid taxes. He told the House Ways & Means Com. that 7 out of 10 taxpayers in the $25,000-and-up class file erroneous returns, against 1 out of 4 for lower-income groups.) [See pp. 42N-43D]

Goal Is Peace. Pres. Truman told 8 European North Atlantic Treaty Org. trainees Feb. 13 that the U.S.' goal is world peace. "We have no designs on any nation, either for territory, conquest or otherwise," he said. The 8 represented 20,000 military, naval and air students being trained at American defense schools in the U.S. and abroad. [See pp. 50J, 18B]

New Zealand Prime Min. Sidney George Holland, en route home from a Commonwealth conference in London, visited Pres. Truman in Washington Feb. 8, said Mr. Truman "held up his hand and saluted me" when Frazier reported his country was "not seeking any gifts or loans." [See p. 14C; Vol. X, 198A]

2-Term Limit Gains. A proposed Constitutional Amendment limiting Presidents to 2 full terms was ratified Feb. 12 by Arkansas' Legislature, raising the total ratifications to 30. Wyoming's ratification was signed the same day. Previous ratifications: 1951—New Mexico Feb. 1, Idaho Jan. 30, Montana Jan. 25 and Indiana Jan. 19. 1950—Louisiana. 1949—North and South Dakota. 1948—Virginia, Mississippi, New York. 1947—Maine, Vermont, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, New Hampshire, Delaware, Illinois, Oregon, Colorado, California, New Jersey, Ohio, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Missouri, Nebraska. [See p. 29G]

MOBILIZATION & DEFENSE

Draft of 18-Year-Olds Backed. A bill to lower the draft age from 19 to 18 was approved unanimously by the 13-member Senate Armed Services Com. Feb. 14. It would require that the entire pool of qualified men in the 19-25-year bracket be exhausted before any 18-year-olds are drafted. When 18-year-olds are taken, they will be divided into 4 groups according to age and taken in order: 18¾ and up, 18½-18¾, 18¼-18½ and under 18¼. The bill provides for 26 months' service instead of the 27 asked by the Administration and the 21 under present law. It is a permanent universal military service and training program intended to replace the Selective Service Act of 1948 which expires July 9. Pres. Truman indorsed it Feb. 15.

The committee's Preparedness Subcom., which worked out the details of the program, announced Feb. 11 that it would check the services to see where women could be used in "armchair" jobs to free men for combat. Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.), chairman of the Preparedness Subcom., told the Senate Armed Services Com. Feb. 13 that there was only one combat division available for defense of the U.S. He said the Army had lost 50,000 front-line troops in Korea in killed, wounded and missing. [See pp. 50C, 44B-C]

Armed Cost: $10,000 a Man. The Defense Dept. expects it to cost an average of $10,000 a year per serviceman to maintain a 3½ million-man armed force, according to data sent to the House Armed Services Com. Feb. 12. [See p. 16M-N]

Longer Work Week. An order authorizing the Army, Navy and Air Force to increase the 40-hour work week of civilian employes to 44 or 48 hours if necessary was issued by Defense Secy. George C. Marshall Feb. 14. [See Vol. X, p. 417M]

4 Negroes Cleared. The Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People announced Feb. 11 that 4 of 39 Negroes who appealed courts-martial convictions in Korea have been cleared of charges of "misconduct before the enemy" and have had their 10-year sentences canceled. Members of the 24th Infantry, they were found guilty of being absent without leave instead and were given one-year suspended sentences. [See Vol. X, p. 422B]

COMMUNISM

Exiles Denounce Soviet Union. 200 exiles from 9 Soviet satellite countries of Europe and from Yugoslavia adopted a "declaration of liberation" from Communist dictatorship in Independence Hall, Philadelphia Feb. 11. They asked the U.S. to help destroy communism in Europe and pledged to work for a federated "United Europe." The Natl. Com. for a Free Europe sponsored the rally and will broadcast the declaration to Iron Curtain countries over its Radio Free Europe in Germany. The exiles were from Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Rumania as well as Yugoslavia. [See pp. 31C, 19C-D]

'Peace' Group Indicted. The Peace Information Center, organized in New York last April to distribute the Stockholm Peace Appeal, was indicted by a federal grand jury in Washington Feb. 9 for failure to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act. Also indicted were 5 officers: Dr. William E. DuBois; Elizabeth Moos, mother of William W. Remington's ex-wife; Kyrle Elkin, Abbott Simon and Sylvia Soloff. The Center disbanded recently rather than register. [See Vol. X, p. 286P]

IPR Files Seized. The Senate Judiciary subcommittee investigating subversive activities seized "several thousand" documents stored by the Institute of Pacific Relations in a barn on a farm owned by a former IPR official near Lee, Mass. Feb. 8. Sen. Joseph F. McCarthy (R., Wis.), who accused several persons connected with the Institute of communism, was credited with providing the tip. But IPR Secy.-Gen. William Holland said Feb. 9 the FBI went through the papers last year and the Senators could have had them for the asking. [See Vol. X, pp. 141H, 124M]

House Feb. 8 voted its UN-American Activities Com. $200,000 for 1951. [See p. 37H-J; Vol. X, 92F] . . . **8 school teachers** were dismissed by the N.Y. Board of Education Feb. 8 for refusing to answer questions about Communist membership. 3 more quit Feb. 9. [See Vol. X, p. 410M-N] . . . **Passports** were refused by the State Dept. Feb. 10 to Adam Lapin of the *Daily People's World* in San Francisco and Joseph North of the *Daily Worker*, New York, under the Internal Security Act of 1950. [See Vol. X, pp. 417K, 309K, 82H] . . . **William W. Remington** was released in $7,000 bail in New York Feb. 13 pending an appeal. [See p. 45B]

LABOR

10% Raises Voted. A basic wage policy permitting pay scales to rise 10% above levels of Jan. 15, 1950 was adopted by a 6-3 vote of the Wage Stabilization Board Feb. 16. It will take effect if approved by Economic Stabilizer Johnston. The 3 labor members, who held out for a 12% raise, quit the board in protest. The 3 industry members had at first urged 8%. WSB Chrmn. Cyrus Ching called 10% "fair and equitable." The 3 members who quit: Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers, John Murphy representing Harry Bates of the AFL bricklayers, and Elmer E. Walker of the machinists' union. [See p. 36E-F]

Seeks Defense Voice. Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston appointed George M. Harrison, 55, president of the AFL Bro'hood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, as his special assistant Feb. 10. But AFL and CIO leaders continued demands for a greater role in deciding defense policy. The labor leaders denounced the appointment Feb. 8 of Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, president of Ohio Wesleyan U., as chairman of the Office of Defense Mobilization's Manpower Policy Com. The United Labor Policy Com. had urged Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson to appoint Labor Secy. Tobin to the post. [See p. 28J-M]

Johnston Feb. 7 set up a labor-management advisory committee on stabilization problems composed of U.S. Steel Pres. Benjamin F. Fairless, Intl. Harvester Chrmn. Fowler McCormick, Johns-Manville Chrmn. Lewis H. Brown, Gen. Motors Pres. Charles Erwin Wilson, AFL Pres. William Green, CIO Pres. Philip Murray, United Mine Workers Pres. John L. Lewis and A. J. Hayes, Intl. Assn. of Machinists president. [See p. 47F]

Rail Union Fined. U.S. Dist. Judge Michael L. Igoe in Chicago Feb. 9 fined the Bro'hood of Railroad Trainmen $25,000 for civil and criminal contempt of court for a switchyard "sick" strike last Dec. 13-15. Charges against individual officers of the union were dismissed. Igoe indefinitely postponed a 2d contempt case based on the Jan. 30-Feb. 8 "sick" strike in view of the fact that "the issue is decided" and the "pattern" of liability for contempt set. Meantime railroad and union representatives continued to meet in Washington in an effort to settle the dispute that caused the strikes. [See p. 45D-H]

Film Union Bribes Charged. 15 movie technicians suspended by the AFL Intl. Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes charged in Los Angeles Feb. 13 that major film companies paid union leaders $1 million in bribes in 1932-41. They said the bribes were for insurance against strikes and wage demands, for limiting the number of employes and for cooperating in blacklisting undesired workers. The accusation was contained in a $217,171 suit against the union for lost wages. [See Vol. X, p. 269L]

GENERAL

Albizu Campos Convicted. Pedro Albizu Campos, 59, president of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party, was convicted in San Juan Feb. 14 of attempted murder during the Nationalist revolt last fall. A Dist. Court jury found him guilty of throwing homemade bombs at police outside his house on Oct. 30. 2 followers tried with him on similar charges were acquitted: Juan José Muñoz Matos, 20, and Doris Torresola, 26, sister of Griselio Torresola, who was killed Nov. 1 in an attempt to assassinate Pres. Truman. Albizu still faced additional trials in connection with the Nationalist uprising. [See Vol. X, p. 426B]

Meantime Puerto Rican Nationalist John Correa, 43, a dress manufacturer, and his wife, Mary, 37, were arrested in New York Feb. 14. Secret Service agents said the plot on Mr. Truman's life was planned in the Correas' Bronx home Oct. 15 at a dinner meeting attended by Oscar Collazo, one of the 2 gunmen involved in the shooting.

The Correas were arraigned in Fed. Dist. Court in New York on charges of persuading Mrs. Julia Santiago, 50, to lie to federal agents and the grand jury. [See Vol. X, p. 426A]

Puerto Rican Gov. Luis Muñoz Marin ousted P.R. Atty. Gen. Vicente Geigel Polanco Feb. 1 and appointed Victor Gutierrez Franqui, 42, Senate majority leader, to replace him Feb. 5. Geigel was forced out for alleged "negligence" in penitentiary management resulting in a jailbreak and a riot.

S.C. Ends Poll Tax. South Carolina abolished the poll tax as a requirement for voting Feb. 13 when the state Gen. Assembly ratified a constitutional amendment ending the levy. The Tennessee House the same day also passed an anti-poll tax bill. Only other states still requiring the poll tax: Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, Virginia. [See Vol. X, p. 358A]

Parks Director Ousted. Resignation of Natl. Park Service Dir. Newton B. Drury, 61, effective April 1, was announced by Interior Secy. Oscar L. Chapman Feb. 6. Drury had been in office 10 years and could have retired in 4 more. He said Feb. 8 that Chapman forced him out. He had opposed Chapman's plans to build hydroelectric and irrigation dams in Dinosaur Natl. Monument in Utah and Colorado. Chapman named Associate Parks Dir. Arthur E. Demaray, who is within a year of retirement, to succeed Drury. [See Vol. X, p. 369L]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

GREAT BRITAIN

Steel Nationalized. 80 major firms and 200 subsidiaries, which together account for 91.8% of Britain's iron and steel produc-

tion, were transferred to state ownership Feb. 15 under the iron-steel nationalization program enacted by the Labor-controlled Parliament last year. The rest of the country's iron and steel companies remain under private ownership. Col. Steven James Lindsay Hardie, 65, wealthy Scotch Laborite industrialist, is board chairman of the Govt.'s new Iron & Steel Corp. of Great Britain. Payments to stockholders for the nationalized firms will total £230 million ($644 million). There was no change in management personnel, and the nationalized companies will operate indefinitely as separate units. The Iron & Steel Corp. will act only on industry-wide economic questions. [See p. 45K-L; Vol. X, 324P]

Govt. Wins on Defense. With Liberal backing, Laborites defeated Winston Churchill's Conservatives Feb. 15 by winning a test of confidence on the Govt.'s handling of the defense program. Vote: 308-287. [See pp. 45K-L, 35J]

U.S. Oil Ban Lifted. All restrictions on sale of "dollar" oil (from sources in dollar countries) in sterling-area countries were lifted by Britain Feb. 12. It reached an agreement with the N.J. Standard Oil and Socony-Vacuum companies whereby they will get more oil from sterling countries, speed completion of a refinery in England and bring the "dollar content" of their oil into line with that of British firms. [See Vol. X, p. 175A]

King's Allowance Raised. King George VI's pay and allowances were raised in effect about 10% Feb. 8 when the Govt. assumed about £40,000 of the royal household's expenses. Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee said increases in wages and prices had made it impossible for the King to maintain the Crown establishment on his £410,000 ($1,148,000) annual income (£110,000 for personal expenses, £300,000 for upkeep of palaces, troops, etc.). Attlee said the King has ordered new economies in the royal household totaling £20,000. [See p. 8M]

Shah Wed, Farouk Engaged. Iran's King was married this week and Egypt's became engaged. Both chose teen-age commoners as their 2d wives. The 2 kings got divorces in Nov. 1948 because their first wives had not borne male heirs to their thrones.

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi of Iran, 31, was married in Teheran Feb. 12 to Soraya Esfandiari (or Isfandiari), 19, daughter of a once-rebellious Iranian tribal chief and a German mother. The ceremony, although lavish by Western standards, was conservative for a Moslem royal wedding because of the economic austerity in Iran.* The Shah's divorced first wife: Princess Fawzia, sister of King Farouk of Egypt, who bore him one daughter. [See p. 46G; Vol. X, 325B; VIII, 374C]

Egyptian King Farouk I's long-rumored engagement to Narriman Sadek, 17, whose late father was an Egyptian official in Civil Service, was announced Feb. 10 by Premier Mustapha el Nahas Pasha in Cairo. Farouk is said to have decided to make her his bride after he first saw her in a Cairo jewelry store a year ago with her ex-fiancé, Zaki Hashem, a member of the Egyptian diplomatic service. Farouk, who was 31 Feb. 11, has 3 daughters by divorced Queen Farida. [See Vol. X, pp. 370F, 4F-G]

Egypt. Strikes were outlawed in Egypt by a royal decree Feb. 5 after a series of strikes and strike threats by groups of physicians, engineers and teachers. The Govt. decided Feb. 4 to double taxes on farm land to finance social reform. [See Vol. X, p. 370E-F] . . . Adm. Ahmed Bahr was dismissed as royal naval attaché Jan. 17 after his indictment for having promoted purchase of an oil tanker for twice its $45,000 value--part of the alleged $5 million munitions fraud now under investigation. [See Vol. X, p. 370F] . . . Egypt signed an agreement Jan. 17 to buy 50,000 tons of Soviet wheat. The *Soviet Bulletin* published by the Russian Legation in Cairo was banned by Egypt Feb. 1. [See p. 23D-E; Vol. X, 93E]

Czechoslovakia. In protests to the U.S. Jan. 22 and Feb. 9, Czechoslovakia charged that USAF planes from Germany had made 60 unauthorized flights over Czech territory. The U.S. denied it. [See Vol. X, p. 423K] . . . Yugoslavia denied Feb. 9 that ex-Czech Forgn. Min. Vladimir Clementis was in Belgrade. [See p. 46C] . . . The Czech YWCA was ordered to disband Feb. 12. . . . The Govt. decreed Feb. 13 that Czech doctors and dentists must practice where they are assigned by regional committees and do most of their work in public institutions.

France. French auto production in 1950 was 357,887 private and commercial vehicles, it was announced Feb. 11. France is 3d behind the U.S. and Britain among the world's producers of autos. [See p. 45M; Vol. X, 22A] . . . Rumanian, Bulgarian and Albanian diplomats in France were restricted to the Paris area Feb. 12 in retaliation for travel curbs on French diplomats in the 3 countries. [See p. 46M]

Gold Coast. The Gold Coast colony in British West Africa held its first Parliamentary election Feb. 8, and the nationalistic Convention People's Party won 34 of 38 legislative seats subject to popular vote. The CPP will nevertheless be a legislative minority because the 46 other Assembly members are appointed by Colonial and District Govts. and chambers of commerce.

Elections were held in rural areas where 50% of the voters are illiterate. The CPP has been accused of Communist connections. Its leader, Kwame Nkrumah, London U. graduate and once a divinity student in the U.S., was elected to the Assembly although he is serving a jail term for sedition. [See Vol. X, p. 101M-N]

Israel. Premier David Ben-Gurion and his 4-party coalition Cabinet resigned Feb. 14 after he lost a Parliamentary test of confidence by 47-42 on secular education in immigrant camps, which the Orthodox bloc opposes. It was the 2d Cabinet crisis over religious education in 6 months. [See Vol. X, p. 350H] . . . Russia has rejected Salman Shazar (Rubashov), 61, active Zionist in Czarist Russia, as Israeli Min. to Moscow, it was disclosed Jan. 29. (The American Jewish Com. reported Feb. 3 that 75,000 Jews emigrated from East Europe—47,000 going to Israel—with government permission in 1950.) [See Vol. X, pp. 195A, 172B] . . . The Knesset (Parliament) voted 56-29 (extreme left opposed) Jan. 30 for Israeli negotiations with the U.S. for Point 4 aid. [See Vol. X, p. 418B]

Italy. MPs Valdo Magnani and Aldo Cucci, who quit the Communist Party because it demanded that Italian Reds vow to support any Soviet act or policy, announced Feb. 10 they were forming a new Marxist, anti-Cominform "Action Com. for the Unity & Independence of the Workers Movement in Italy." 14 more wartime partisan leaders in Reggio Emilia Province joined the "Titoist" revolt against the CP Feb. 9. In the face of heavy police precautions by Interior Min. Mario Scelba, the Reds failed in efforts to organize a general strike for a show of strength in Reggio Emilia Feb. 12. Meanwhile some students of Italian CP tactics speculated that pro-Soviet Reds invited the "Titoist" crisis to weed out lukewarm party members. The Italian Men's Catholic Action organization charged Feb. 11 that the CP revolt was a fake, intended to set up a refuge where "communism could survive while the official party was being rooted out." [See p. 46H]

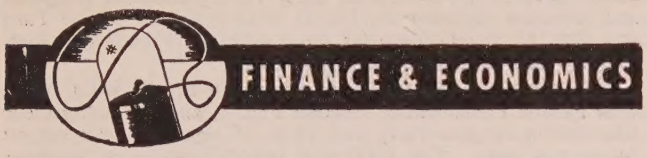
Spain. U.S. Export-Import Bank credits to Spain totaling $12,200,000 for purchases of cotton, fertilizer, tractors and equipment of a fertilizer plant were announced Feb. 13. They are the first grants under a $62,500,000 Congressional authorization for loans to Spain. [See Vol. X, p. 364G] . . . Spain completed arrangements for exchange of Ambassadors with France and Britain Feb. 7, with Denmark Jan. 15. [See p. 10B]

Yugoslavia. Sreton Zujevic, ex-Finance Minister who first supported the Cominform against the Tito regime but reversed his stand last year, was restored to the Govt. Feb. 11 as head of the Intl. Economic Research Institute. [See Vol. VIII, p. 206C] . . . The Yugoslav State Control Comm., which had almost supreme power in Yugoslav governmental and economic affairs, was abolished Feb. 1. The Govt. said it was a move to liberalize Titoist rule. The commission's powers were delegated to various "elected representative bodies." . . . George W. Perkins, U.S. Asst. State Secy. for European Affairs, highest American official to visit Yugoslavia since World War II, conferred with Marshal Tito and Forgn. Min. Edvard Kardelj in Belgrade Feb. 13, reportedly on Yugoslavia's defense against attack. [See p. 46L]

Belgium's 155,000 metal workers were given a 4% cost-of-living pay raise Feb. 11 [see Vol. X, p. 310L]. The Belgian Govt. decreed Feb. 6 that all persons who support the Communist party or other "groups that claim allegiance to a foreign power in case of war" be barred from civil service. [See p. 27N; Vol. X, 310L, 270N-P] . . . Pakistan signed an agreement with the U.S. Feb. 9 to get Point 4 aid. [See pp. 10A, 9K-L] . . . Syrian House of Representatives voted Jan. 29 for nationalization of the country's water and electric utilities. . . . **Tunisia** will get more self-rule in domestic affairs, as a step toward full autonomy within the French Union, under an agreement announced Feb. 8 after 6 months of negotiations by France with the Bey of

*A rumor that Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin, who is vying with the West for Iran's favor, sent the bride a gift mink coat worth $150,000 was denied Feb. 14 by a Palace attaché in Teheran who said Russia sent 2 green stone, jewel-studded flower pots. Pres. Truman sent a $1,250 Steuben glass bowl. British King George VI sent 2 silver candlesticks. [See Vol. X, p. 364F]

Tunis and Tunisian nationalists. Tunisian laws will still be subject to the French Resident General's approval but he will not preside over the Council of Ministers (Cabinet). Nationalists still seek to free the French protectorate. [See Vol. X, p. 140B]



Slaughter Curbed. Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle Feb. 9 put livestock slaughtering under licensing and quota controls in order to avert development of meat black markets. His control order (1) barred any slaughterer from operating until after April 1 unless he was an active slaughterer between Jan. 1, 1950 and Feb. 1, 1951, (2) required all slaughterers to register with the OPS by March 15 or be prohibited from slaughtering after April 1. Quotas based on 1950 figures will go into effect after April 1. The OPS Feb. 12 removed price ceilings from all raw farm products selling below parity. Products freed included sugar, poultry, eggs, milk, wheat, corn and oats. The OPS simultaneously rolled back prices of crude cottonseed oil, soy bean oil and corn oil and set ceilings on green coffee at 55½¢ a lb. and raw cocoa beans at 38⅜¢ a lb. [See p. 47F-G]

Building Credit Curbed. Loans for building office buildings, warehouses, stores, banks, hotels, theaters and many other commercial structures were limited to 50% of the property's value by the Fed. Reserve Board Feb. 14 as an anti-inflationary step. Maturity of such loans was limited to 25 years during which installment payments must be made. The 50% loan limitation also applied to any repairs or alterations exceeding 15% of the existing building's appraised value. Exemptions were granted for manufacturing, mining and farm buildings. [See p. 22C]

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ending Feb. 10

FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Monetary gold stocks	$22,341,000,000	$22,392,000,000	$24,345,000,000
Currency circulation	$27,125,000,000	$27,045,000,000	$26,985,000,000
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]$18,120,000,000	$18,018,000,000	$13,918,000,000
N.Y. bank clearings	$7,735,884,231	$8,904,678,381	$7,669,696,785
England note circulation (£)	1,286,377,000	2,822,008,000	1,246,335,000
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	12,800,490	14,247,050	8,739,010
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	144.66	144.16	126.31
Bond sales	$23,601,000	$25,891,600	$18,339,200
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	103.30	103.23	102.54
AGRICULTURE:			
Wheat price (bu.)	$2.82	$2.80	$2.53
Corn price (bu.)	$2.05⅞	$2.04⅜	$1.54⅝
Cotton price (lb.)	[b]$.4535	[b]$.4535	$.328
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	108,372	140,656	118,252
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[rc]5,938,500	6,065,700	4,945,100
Soft-coal output (tons)	[d]11,375,000	11,175,000	7,500,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[rc]7,099,385,000	6,969,566,000	6,062,095,000
Carloadings (cars)	[c]651,124	784,185	612,524
Ind'l output (Fed. Reserve Board, 1935-39=100)	**Jan.** [a]220	**Dec. 1950** 216	**Jan. 1950** 183
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$52.69	$52.69	$46.38
Wholesale food index‡	$7.21	$7.17	$5.80
Weekly wholesale commodity index (BLS, 1926=100)	[re]182.2	[r]180.9	152.1
Consumers' (cost-of-living) index (BLS, 1935-39=100)	**Dec. 15, 1950** [r]178.4	**Nov. 15, 1950** 175.6	**Dec. 15, 1949** 167.5
Foods	215.4	209.5	197.3
Apparel	196.4	195.0	185.8
Rent	125.8	125.4	122.2
BUSINESS:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Dept. store sales (Fed. Res. Board, 1935-39=100)	[c]233	279	226
Failures (Feb. 1)‡	159	193	199
	Dec. 1950	**Nov. 1950**	**Dec. 1949**
New incorporations‡	6,780	6,256	7,857
Mfrs.' inventories§	$33,900,000,000	$32,900,000,000	$29,000,000,000
Mfrs.' sales§	$21,600,000,000	$21,300,000,000	$16,100,000,000
Personal incomes (ann. rate)§	[r]$240,000,000,000	[r]$231,900,000,000	$208,400,000,000
Imports¶	$862,100,000	$851,600,000	$605,000,000
Exports¶	$1,063,200,000	$978,000,000	$944,000,000
LABOR:	**Jan.**	**Dec. 1950**	**Jan. 1950**
Employed¶	59,010,000	60,308,000	56,947,000
Unemployed¶	2,503,000	2,229,000	4,480,000
Mfg. data (BLS)—	**Dec. 1950**	**Nov. 1950**	**Dec. 1949**
Avg. weekly pay	[r]64.15	$62.38	$56.40
Avg. weekly hours	41.6	41.2	40.0

*N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Commerce Dept. ¶Census Bureau [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 95 cities, Jan. 31 [b]Figure before Govt. price freeze [c]Feb. 3 [d]Jan. 27 [e]Feb. 6 [r]Record [s]Highest since June 1945

1950 ECONOMIC STATISTICS

(Figures are for U.S. only unless otherwise indicated)

	1950	**1949**
New incorporations‡	92,925	85,491
Business failures‡	9,162	9,246
Consumer incomes*	[r]$223,200,000,000	$206,100,000,000
Business inventories (yr. end)*	$61,000,000,000	$51,300,000,000
Pig iron output (tons)†	[r]64,589,140	.....
Lake Superior iron ore used (tons)§	83,536,678	70,998,420
Copper output (tons)¶	907,000	.....
Electric output (kwh.)**	[er]328,997,875,000	.....
New non-farm housing units started	[er]1,392,000	1,025,100
Building permits granted (215 cities)‡	[r]$5,549,694,106	[r]$3,918,869,774
Cotton output (world, bales)	[s]27,350,000	31,275,000
Television set output	[br]7,463,800	3,000,000
Radio set output	[b]14,589,900	11,000,000
Privately-owned dry cargo & passenger-carrying ships (year end)	[d]729	[r](7,356,790)
Privately-owned tank ships	[s]448	[r](6,672,600)
Advtg. volume	[br]$5,684,700,000	.....
Natl.	$3,281,000,000	[j]($2,403,700,000)
Weekly stock price avgs.***	146.4	121.3

*Commerce Dept. **Fed. Power Comm. ***Standard & Poor's index (1935-39=100) ‡Dun & Bradstreet †American Iron & Steel Institute §Lake Superior Iron Ore Assn. ¶Bureau of Mines [a]Agriculture Dept. estimate; current season [b]Revised estimate; Radio-Television Mfrs. Assn. [c]Corrected [d]Only 33 "true troop carriers" available, including 3 now inactive, according to Natl. Fed. of American Shipping; reserve fleet: 2,048 ships, including 1,605 Liberties [e]Bureau of Labor Statistics estimate [r]Deadweight tonnage Dec. 31, 1950 [s]Natl. Fed. of American Shipping [b]Corrected; McCann-Erickson [j]Local 1950

NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	**Executive**	**Post**	**Date**
Allegheny-Ludlum Steel Corp.	Edward J. Hanley	Pres.[1]	Jan. 1
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	William A. Roberts	Pres.	Feb. 12
American Cyanamid Co.	Raymond C. Gaugler	Pres.	Jan. 5
American Inst. of Mining & Metallurgical Engineers	Willis McGerald Pierce	Pres.	Dec. 16*
American Inst. of Scrap Iron & Steel	Stanley M. Kaplan	Pres.†	Jan. 16
Argentine-American Chamber of Commerce	Gordon H. Michler	Pres.	Feb. 7
Beech Aircraft Corp.	Mrs. Olive Ann Beech	Pres.[2]	Dec. 14*
Chicago Board of Trade	Carl E. Bostrom	Pres.†	Jan. 15
Columbia Records, Inc.	James B. Conkling	Pres.	Feb. 1
Distilled Spirits Inst., Inc.	Frank R. Schwelgel	Chrmn.	Jan. 19
	Warren Oakes	Pres.†	Jan. 19
Gen. American Life Insurance Co. (St. Louis)	Walter W. Head	Chrmn.‡	Jan. 23
	Powell B. McHaney	Pres.	Jan. 23
	Rear Adm. S. W. Souers[s]	Exec. Com. Chrmn.	Jan. 23
Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Assn.	H. P. Faye	Pres.	Dec. 16*
Intl. Silver Co.	Evarts C. Stevens	Chrmn.‡	Feb. 8
	Maltby Stevens	Pres.	Feb. 8
Investment Bankers Assn.	Laurence M. Marks	Pres.	Dec. 1*
Kennecott Wire & Cable Co.	Alan F. Sheldon	Pres.	Jan. 1
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.	Benjamin F. Few	Pres.[4]	Feb. 1
Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corp.	Raymond F. Kopp, 44	Pres.[5]	Jan. 31
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.	Leroy A. Lincoln	Chrmn.‡	Jan. 1
	Charles G. Taylor Jr.	Pres.	Jan. 1
Natl. Assn. of Broadcasters	Judge Justin V. Miller	Chrmn.‡	Feb. 2
Natl. Automobile Dealers Assn.	R. D. McKay of Wichita	Pres.	Jan. 10
Natl. Coat & Suit Recovery Board.	Max E. Weinstock of Chicago	Chrmn.†	Jan. 4
Natl. Forgn. Trade Council	William S. Swingle	Pres.	Dec. 20*
Natl. Retail Dry Goods Assn.	George Hansen of Boston	Pres.	Jan. 11
N. Y. Curb Exchange	John J. Mann	Chrmn.	Feb. 13
	SEC Member Edw. T. McCormick	Pres.[9]	Feb. 9
Pan American Coffee Bureau	Walter Sarmanho of Brazil	Pres.	Jan. 2
Peter Paul, Inc.	George Shamlian	Chrmn.‡	Jan. 29
	John H. Tatigian	Pres.	Jan. 29
Ray-O-Vac Intl., Inc.	W. W. Cargill	Pres.	Feb. 6
San Francisco Stock Exchange	Ferdinand C. Smith	Chrmn.	Jan. 10
Standard Oil Co. of Ohio	Armstrong A. Stambaugh	Chrmn.	Dec. 16*
Stern Bros. (N.Y. dept. store)	Thomas W. MacLeod	Pres.-Chrmn.	Dec. 14*
Tennessee Coal, Iron & R.R. Co.	Arthur V. Wiebel	Pres.	Jan. 1

RESIGNATIONS & RETIREMENTS

American Tobacco Co.	Vincent Riggio, 74	Chrmn.[6]	Jan. 16
Atomic Energy Comm.	Carleton Shugg, 51	Dep. Gen. Mgr.[7]	Jan. 17
Imperial Chemical Industries	Lord McGowan, 76	Chrmn.[8]	Dec. 14*

*1950 †Reelected ‡Switches from president [1]Succeeds E. B. Cleborne [2]Succeeds her late husband, Walter H. Beech; she is president of Women's Intl. Assn. of Aeronautics, Inc. [See Vol. X, p. 396K] [3]See Vol. IX, p. 412C [4]Succeeds J. W. Andrews [5]Succeeds Adm. Carl H. Cotter [6]See Vol. X, p. 127C-D [7]To become assistant general manager of Groton, Conn. plant of Electric Boat Co., the firm developing an atomic submarine for the Navy [8]Succeeded by John Rogers, deputy chairman [9]Effective April 1 to succeed Francis Adams Truslow who has accepted a U.S. Govt. post as financial adviser to an unnamed Latin American country

COMPANY EARNINGS

(Over $5 million)

	Net Income 1950	Net Income 1949	Per Share 1950	Per Share 1949
American Can Co.	*$34,254,811	$27,683,690	$12.68	$10.02
American Cyanamid Co.	33,739,401	16,149,513	10.14	6.15
American Woolen Co.	6,309,630	2,194,451	4.39	1.18
Appalachian Electric Power	10,413,994	10,099,150	pf27.99	pf27.04
Associates Investment Co.	*10,866,847	9,057,066	10.29	8.69
Atchison, Topeka & S.F. Ry.	82,141,791	50,042,147	31.28	18.06
Atlantic Coast Line R.R.	12,778,787	7,743,391	15.51	9.39
Baltimore & Ohio R.R.	15,037,080	6,869,827	.....	.....
Bell Telephone Co. of Canada	10,323,544	7,481,396	1.53	1.20
Bendix Aviation Corp.	*a16,954,116	*a11,086,781	8.00	5.23
Budd Co.	*18,343,100	15,038,116	5.08	4.12
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.	33,947,000	11,358,000	4.25	1.36
Chicago, Rock Is. & Pacific R.R.	16,888,594	17,383,380	9.48	9.83
Christiana Securities Co.	62,170,999	39,844,079	407.47	258.63
Cincinnati, Burl. & Quincy R.R.	33,761,655	15,419,492	19.76	9.03
Cincinnati, N. O. & Tex. Pac.	6,625,185	4,647,470	.....	.....
Coca-Cola Intl. Corp.	6,447,533	8,174,238	37.93	45.17
Cons. Gas, E. L. & P. of Balt.	9,978,560	8,306,193	1.86	1.64
Continental Baking Co.	b5,673,516	c5,543,196	3.97	3.86
Continental Motors Corp.	d9,611,245	d1,801,205	1.09	.55
Deere & Co.	d42,756,901	d39,484,242	13.51	12.42
Denver & Rio Grande Western R.R.	6,020,539	3,854,039	12.49	6.33
Detroit Edison Co.	17,032,101	13,309,052	2.20	1.86
First Bank Stock Corp.	5,776,871	6,293,569	2.04	2.22
Florida Power & Light	6,394,554	5,758,889	2.43	2.17
Gen. Tire & Rubber Co.	e8,557,616	e1,014,883	13.88	.94
Georgia Power Co.	9,690,285	10,608,679	pf21.61	pf23.65
Granite City Steel Co.	5,727,405	2,958,108	11.52	7.44
Great Northern Ry.	28,184,939	18,701,616	9.11	6.05
Gulf States Utilities Co.	6,074,914	5,527,804	1.85	1.91
Illinois Central R.R.	29,123,632	16,071,132	20.62	11.01
Indiana & Michigan Electric Co.	6,917,990	5,985,494	.....	.....
Industrial Rayon Corp.	*11,744,640	9,577,455	6.68	5.45
Inland Steel Co.	38,015,676	25,013,707	7.76	5.11
Intl. Shoe Co.	e10,957,707	e7,682,359	3.22	2.26
Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.	39,744,000	22,248,000	7.36	4.00
Koppers Co., Inc.	*11,615,498	7,111,997	6.81	4.03
S. S. Kresge Co.	19,703,401	18,087,317	3.57	3.28
Kroger Co.	13,087,542	13,636,564	3.56	3.71
Lone Star Gas Co.	11,579,821	9,847,433	2.11	1.79
Louisville & Nashville R.R.	24,308,261	8,216,805	10.39	3.51
Marine Midland Corp.	5,861,285	5,560,575	1.05	.99
Mathieson Chemical Co. (U.S. only)	8,994,014	6,991,012	3.32	2.57
Merck & Co., Inc.	*11,276,604	6,854,880	4.46	2.80
Merrill Lynch, P., F. & B.	*12,544,090	2,404,170	.....	.....
Missouri Pacific R.R.	17,393,723	2,740,807	.....	.....
Monsanto Chemical Co.	26,220,333	17,236,422	5.37	3.74
G. C. Murphy Co.	*9,416,126	9,001,527	4.68	4.46
Natl. Distillers Products	27,242,843	24,191,644	3.45	3.03
Natl. Steel Corp.	*57,814,974	39,311,269	7.85	5.34
N.J. Bell Telephone Co.	15,126,940	10,421,751	7.20	6.51
N.Y. Telephone Co.	46,501,955	28,802,685	.....	.....
Northern Pacific Ry.	19,510,767	9,734,444	7.86	3.92
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	37,846,000	27,598,000	2.62	2.10
Pacific Lighting Corp.	13,147,686	6,824,142	5.88	2.86
Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co.	45,951,652	28,555,596	.....	.....
Plymouth Oil Co.	*8,498,425	6,171,587	7.01	5.12
Public Service Co. of Colo.	6,952,255	6,273,202	2.41	2.37
Republic Steel Corp.	*63,794,711	46,142,323	10.54	7.55
Rockwell Mfg. Co.	7,949,000	5,891,000	4.25	3.15
St. Louis-Southwestern Lines	9,960,431	8,369,528	52.19	42.92
St. Regis Paper Co.	11,623,744	5,478,203	2.10	.90
Sharon Steel Corp.	9,284,643	3,325,964	10.03	3.60
Southern Calif. Edison & subs.	19,658,025	18,939,787	3.12	3.12
Southern New Eng. Telephone Co.	6,793,791	5,732,045	.....	.....
Southern Pacific Transp. System	54,227,774	32,675,618	13.38	8.66
Standard Oil Co. of Ohio	20,200,000	16,142,164	5.30	4.26
Sunbeam Corp.	f9,907,435	c7,307,296	11.01	8.12
Texas Electric Svc. Co.	5,444,444	4,406,019	.....	.....
Texas Power & Light Co.	5,771,483	4,997,955	.....	.....
Texas Utilities & subs.	11,515,373	9,592,501	2.40	2.18
Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.	g124,111,851	92,210,192	4.30	3.20
Union Pacific R.R. System	69,988,532	49,694,538	14.85	10.28
Wabash R.R.	9,249,526	5,310,226	pf29.74	pf17.07
Western Auto Supply Co.	6,842,292	3,758,237	9.11	5.00
Western Maryland Ry.	5,368,368	4,044,777	pf30.26	pf22.80
Western Pacific R.R. System	8,938,406	3,513,951	11.42	3.96
Wheeling Steel Corp.	18,314,517	7,896,265	11.59	4.27
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.	*40,616,403	31,777,010	12.12	9.48

aYear Sept. 30 b52 weeks Dec. 30 c53 weeks Dec. 31 dYear Oct. 31
eYear Nov. 30 f52 weeks Dec. 31 gCorrected pOn preferred *Record

BANK RESOURCES (as of Dec. 31, 1950)

(The 10 largest U.S. banks)

Bank of America*	$6,863,358,213	Continental Ill. Natl. Bank & Trust Co.	$2,591,140,455
Bank of Manhattan Co.	1,320,605,359	Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y.	2,940,419,603
Bankers Trust Co.	1,837,554,150	Irving Trust Co.	1,360,469,826
Chase Natl. Bank	5,283,011,759	Mfrs. Trust Co.	2,772,539,261
Chemical Bank & Trust Co.	1,714,391,242	Natl. City Bank of N. Y.	5,526,348,028

*Nation's largest bank; deposits were at record $6,191,705,871.

St. Paul Blast. 11 persons were killed and 50 injured Feb. 8 in an explosion in the Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. plant in St. Paul.

ARTS & SCIENCE

'Saucers' Just Balloons. The Office of Naval Research announced Feb, 12 that the "flying saucers" seen by many persons during the past 3½ years were all 100-foot plastic balloons used by the Navy for high-altitude cosmic ray research. About 2,000 "saucer" reports were investigated and all but the obvious hoaxes or crackpot stories were found to coincide roughly with actual ascents of the Navy's "skyhooks." They appeared to be saucers because at dusk the lateral rays of the sun lit up the bottoms of the balloons. [See Vol. X, p. 320N]

Medical Science. PVP (polyvinylpyrrolidone) combined with iodine has proved effective as a germ and virus killer and in treatment of colds and grippe, the Gen. Aniline & Film Corp. reported in New York Feb. 6. PVP was used extensively as a blood plasma substitute during World War II.

Findings of the Common Cold Research Unit of Britain's Medical Research Council, reported in the *Scientific American* (Feb. issue): Women are more susceptible to colds than are men; some colds end naturally in 2-3 days; most colds, however, last a week whether treated or untreated; cold and dampness do not seem to increase the chances of catching cold.

Tests on animals which may lead to a method of increasing resistance to infantile paralysis were reported by Dr. Gregory Schwartzman of New York's Mt. Sinai Hospital in the *Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology & Medicine* Jan. 24. The experiments revealed that the adrenal gland hormone cortisone increases susceptibility to polio whereas a still-unidentified adrenal gland factor counteracts this effect. Isolation of this factor is expected to make available a means for maintaining the adrenal gland balance and thereby increasing resistance to poliomyelitis. [See Vol. X, p. 303F]

Doctors Needed. Dr. Howard A. Rusk warned the Congress on Medical Education & Licensure in Chicago Feb. 12 that the nation would be short 22,000 doctors by 1954 unless medical schools expand and speed training. The 178,000 physicians now practicing will be increased to 188,600 by 1954 under present procedures, but 210,600 will be needed, he said. Next day Dr. Frank G. Dickinson, AMA statistician, said it was more likely that the present increase in "productivity" of doctors will cause a "surplus" in the 1960s. [See Vol. X, pp. 419L, 119G]

Frozen Woman Recovers. Mrs. Dorothy Mae Stevens, 23, found literally "frozen stiff" in a Chicago alley Feb. 8, recovered in Michael Reese Hospital this week although her temperature had been down to 64°, lowest for any recorded survival.

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

BILLY BUDD. Louis O. Coxe & Robert Chapman's dramatization of Herman Melville's novel about clash between good and evil aboard British warship in 1798. Staged by Norris Houghton. Presented by Chandler Cowles & Anthony B. Farrell. Cast headed by Dennis King, Charles Nolte, Torin Thatcher, Guy Spaull, George Fells. Feb. 10 at Biltmore. (3-3-2)*

NOT FOR CHILDREN. Elmer Rice comedy in which psychologist and lady lecturer discuss play as it is presented. Staged by Rice. Produced by Playwright's Co. Starring Betty Field & Elliott Nugent. Cast includes J. Edward Bromberg, Ann Thomas. Feb. 13 at Coronet. (0-0-8)*

TI-COQ. Play written & staged by and starring Fridolin (Gratien Gélinas). About illegitimate French-Canadian soldier whose dream of entering a normal family is shattered when his fiancée marries another man. Presented by Fridolin Productions in association with Lee & J. J. Shubert. In French-Canadian cast: Clement Latour, Huguette Oligny, Denise Pelletier. Feb. 9 at Broadhurst. (0-7-1)* Closed Feb. 10; 3 performances.

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable [See p. 23G]

NEW BOOKS

FINISTERE, by Fritz Peters. Novel about a 12-year-old and homosexuality. Feb. 15. (Farrar, Straus & Young, $3)*

THE GROTTO, by Grace Zaring Stone. Novel about a mother, a son and homosexuality. Feb. 14. (Harper, $3)*

LINCOLN AND THE PRESS, by Robert S. Harper. Civil War President's troubles with the press. Feb. 9. (McGraw-Hill, 418 pp., $6)†

MY FIRST EIGHTY-THREE YEARS IN AMERICA, by James W. Gerard, ex-Amb. to Germany. Autobiog. Feb. 15. (Doubleday, 372 pp., $3.50)†

STRAIT AND NARROW, by Geoffrey Cotterell (English novelist). About English barrister in 1948. Feb. 14. (Lippincott, 384 pp., $3.50)*

THE WORLD OF WILLA CATHER, by Mildred R. Bennett. About the noted novelist and her friends. Feb. 13. (Dodd, Mead, 234 pp., $3.50)†

*Fiction †Non-Fiction

OBITUARIES

Dr. Francis M. Baldwin, 66, USC zoology prof., one of nation's leading biologists; Feb. 2 in Los Angeles.

Charles W. Churchill, 70, pres., Chrysler Corp., Ltd. of Canada; Feb. 10 in Detroit after a heart attack.

Alfred A. Cohn, 71, who wrote screenplay for *The Jazz Singer,* Hollywood's 1st full-length talkie; Feb. 3 in Los Angeles.

Richard J. Compton, 59, founder, ex-pres., Compton Advertising, Inc.; Feb. 6 in Rancho Santa Fé, Calif.

William J. Conners Jr., 55, publisher, *Buffalo Courier-Express;* Feb. 3 in Buffalo after a heart attack.

Dr. Hanson K. Corning, 90, author of *Textbook of Topographical Anatomy,* a medical classic; Feb. 7 in New York.

Ambroise Croizat, 50, Communist, ex-Labor Min. in 4 postwar French Cabinets; Feb. 11 in Paris. [See Vol. VII, p. 25M]

Dr. Ralph E. Diffendorfer, 71, retired executive secy., Methodist Church's Board of Forgn. Missions; Jan. 31 in N.Y.

Lloyd Cassel Douglas, 73, Lutheran minister who retired at 50 to write *Magnificent Obsession, The Robe, Disputed Passage, The Big Fisherman,* other novels; Feb. 13 in Los Angeles. [See Vol. X, p. 7E]

Eddy Duchin (Edwin Frank Duchin), 41, pianist, orchestra leader; Feb. 9 in New York of leukemia.

Frank Vincent DuMond, 86, painter, instructor for 59 years at Art Students League; Feb. 6 in New York.

Ernest Hutcheson, 79, famous pianist, teacher, president emeritus of Juilliard School of Music; Feb. 9 in New York.

Arthur Kenedy, 72, chairman, P. J. Kenedy & Sons, publishers of Catholic books; Feb. 3 in New York.

Henry W. Marshall, 86, publisher of *Lafayette Courier & Journal* until recently; Jan. 31 in Lafayette, Ind.

Lt. Suzanne Melk, 36, Free French Air Force's first woman pilot, combat veteran, glider record holder; Feb. 4, Durham, N.C.

Dr. Frederick William Routley, 70, who headed Canadian Red Cross 1938-44; Feb. 12 in Toronto.

Alfred Smart, 56, pres., treasurer of Esquire, Inc., publisher of *Esquire* magazine; Feb. 3 in Chicago.

Dorothy Speare, who combined novel writing and opera singing (first novel, *Dancers in the Dark,* 1922, was a hit); Feb. 4 in Boston. Play *Prima Donna* became movie *One Night of Love.*

Dr. Albert Jacobus Stals, 70, South African Health & Social Welfare Min.; Feb. 5 in Capetown.

Robert Crooks Stanley, 74, chairman, Intl. Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd.; Feb. 12 in New York.

Rt. Rev. Ernest Milmore Stires, 84, retired Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Long Island; Feb. 12 in Palm Beach, Fla.

Charles E. (Gabby) Street, 68, colorful ex-manager of St. Louis Cardinals and Browns; Feb. 6 in Joplin, Mo.

Fritz Thyssen, 77, once Germany's richest industrialist who helped finance Hitler's rise to power, then fled Germany in 1939 only to be returned to a Nazi concentration camp; Feb. 8 in Buenos Aires. [See Vol. IX, p. 377F]

Mrs. H. Sylvia Ann Howland Green Wilks, 80, daughter of famous woman financier Hetty Green who was once called world's richest woman; Feb. 5 in New York. Her estate was estimated at $100 million in 1946.

SPORTS

WINNERS

Bobsledding. Curzon Cup for one-man bobsleds, St. Moritz, Switz., Feb. 10: Chas. Holland, Youngstown, N.Y. [See p. 48B]

Boxing. World middleweight title, Chicago, Feb. 14: Sugar Ray Robinson, 155½ pounds, Harlem Negro, over Jake LaMotta, 160 pounds, New York, by TKO in 2 mins. 4 secs. of 13th round. It was the first time a welterweight champion dethroned a middleweight title holder and was Robinson's 5th decision over LaMotta in 6 bouts. [See Vol. X, pp. 420H, 296K]

In a New York bout Feb. 9 between 2 young heavyweight contenders: Rex Layne, 22, won 10-round split decision from Cesar Brion, 23, of Argentina. [See Vol. X, p. 388H]

Dog Show. Best-in-show title in Westminster Kennel Club show in New York Feb. 13: Champion Bang Away of Sirrah Crest, 2-year-old boxer owned by Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Harris of Santa Ana, Calif. [See Vol. X, p. 55P]

Golf. Palm Beach (Fla.) women's, Feb. 10: Polly Riley, Ft. Worth, over Betty MacKinnon, Mt. Pleasant, Tex. [See X, 39L] . . . Texas Open, San Antonio, Feb. 12: E. J. (Dutch) Harrison, St. Andrews, Ill., over Doug Ford, Briarcliff, N.Y., in a play-off, for $2,000. Both scored 265 for 72 holes. [See Vol. X, p. 112F]

Horse Racing. $50,000 Santa Susana Stakes, Arcadia, Calif., Feb. 10: E. B. Johnston's and Ted Tepper's Ruth Lily, Johnny Adams up, for $41,700. [See Vol. X, p. 48H] . . . $36,350 McLennan Handicap, Miami, Feb. 10: Paul L. Kelley's Gangway, Logan Batcheller up, for $27,050. [See Vol. X, p. 56A]

Ice Skating. World speed skating title in Davos, Switz. Feb. 11: retained by Hjalmar Andersen, 29, Norway. [See X, p. 64F]

Skiing. U.S. ski-jumping title at Brattleboro, Vt. Feb. 11: Art Tokle, 28, of Brooklyn, with 239.1 points on jumps of 239 and 237 feet. [See Vol. X, p. 80J]

Swimming. Dick Cleveland, Ohio State, swam 100 yards freestyle in 0:49.6 and Jackie Taylor, Ohio State, covered 100 yards backstroke in 1:56.5 in Columbus, Ohio Feb. 10. Both marks bettered 1944 world records. [See Vol. IV, p. 100J]

Track & Field. Baxter Mile, New York, Feb. 10: Don Gehrmann beat Fred Wilt by one yard in 4:08.2 to gain permanent possession of the $500 Baxter Cup. [See p. 48D] . . . Jim Fuchs, Yale graduate, beat his own world indoor shotput record with 58 ft. 3½ in. in the same meet. [See Vol. X, pp. 272L, 56B] . . . Manhattan College retained its men's junior title and the Police Athletic League its women's senior title in the Natl. AAU meet in New York Feb. 12. [See Vol. X, pp. 64G, 56B]

MISCELLANEOUS

90,000 Killed in Accidents. The Natl. Safety Council reported in Chicago Feb. 5 that 90,000 persons were killed and 8.9 million injured in U.S. accidents last year representing an economic loss of $7.7 billion. Motor vehicle fatalities totaled 35,000, home accidents killed 27,500, 15,500 died in occupational accidents. [See Vol. X, p. 56J]

Sets $4 Million Fire. Richard C. Shay, 19, a father, employed by the Mich. State Highway Dept., started a "little fire" in the Mich. State Office Bldg. in Lansing Feb. 8 to "avoid the draft." Damage: $4 million. Then Shay learned he was draft-exempt.

84th Wreck Victim Dies. The 84th victim of the Pennsylvania train wreck at Woodbridge, N.J. Feb. 6 died Feb. 11. (101 persons, not 115, were killed in the Nashville wreck in 1918.) [See p. 48L]

Pittsburgh Indictments. Pittsburgh City Council Pres. Thomas E. Kilgallen, City Controller Edward R. Frey and 5 other men were indicted there Feb. 7 on charges of diverting labor and material to their own use.

Georgia Bans Klan Hood. A law banning the public wearing of masks or hoods such as the Ku Klux Klan uses and outlawing cross burning and other Klan intimidation practices was signed by Ga. Gov. Herman Talmadge Jan. 30. [See Vol. IX, p. 264M]

Married. Mrs. Nedra Clark, 31, widow of singer Buddy Clark, and Albert Broccoli, 42, of the vegetable & produce family, in Las Vegas Feb. 3, she for 3d time, he for 2d. [See Vol. IX, p. 336E] . . . Glenn Davis, 26, former West Point football star, and Terry Moore, 21, actress, in Glendale, Calif. Feb. 9. [See Vol. X, p. 72K]

Divorced. Mrs. Richard Morrow-Tait, 27, who flew around the world in 366 days in 1948-49 with navigator Michael Townsend, by Norman Morrow-Tait in London Feb. 2 on grounds of adultery. The flier had a baby 8 months after her return; Morrow-Tait named Townsend as co-respondent. [See IX, p. 272P]

Ex-Maj. Gen. Bennett E. Meyers was paroled from prison in Lorton, Va. Feb. 1 after serving nearly 3 years on a perjury charge. Taken to Washington, he was held in $5,000 bail on charges of dodging 1941 income taxes. [See Vol. X, p. 420P] . . . **King Leopold III** of Belgium became father of a daughter Feb. 6 born to his wife, Princess de Rethy. She is their 2d child. [See Vol. X, p. 262G] . . . **Greta Garbo,** 45, Swedish actress, became a U.S. citizen in Los Angeles Feb. 9. [See X, p. 71B-C]